

OFFICER SLAIN

And Three Negroes Were Quietly Strung Up for the

DASTARDLY CRIME

Three Brothers Resisted Arrest for Disturbing Public Worship, Killing One Officer and Fatally Wounding Another—Murderers Caught, Tried and Executed.

Union City, Tenn., Nov. 24.—The little town of Tiptonville, bordering on Reel Foot Lake, which has been the scene of many stirring incidents the past month, witnessed the hanging late this afternoon of three negroes who were arrested this morning for murdering Special Deputy Sheriff Richard Burruss, and fatally wounding John Hall, a deputy sheriff.

The negroes names are Marshall Stinebeck, Edward Stinebeck and Jim Stinebeck. The brothers created a disturbance at a religious meeting near Tiptonville Saturday night, and when the two officers went to arrest them, a fight ensued in which the negroes shot down the officers and made their escape.

It was barely daylight Sunday morning before a posse of citizens from Tiptonville and the surrounding country were in pursuit of the negroes, but they successfully eluded the white men until 8 o'clock this morning when they were surrounded and captured in a little swamp near the village of Ridgely.

Once captured, the murderers were quietly landed in jail at Tiptonville. The news of their capture spread rapidly to the surrounding territory and in addition to several hundred members of the posse men began arriving by every road and soon the jail was surrounded by a mob which had no hesitancy in threatening a lynching quickly and surely.

In fact it was feared at noon that the best towns people could not prevent the lynching from taking place in broad daylight.

One of the first citizens to mount the steps of the jail and make an appeal to the mob was J. T. Burnett, a well known lawyer. He recalled the recent night rider outrages which had disgraced the vicinity. He admonished his hearers not to do anything desperate, and to let the law take its course, at the same time promising that full justice would be done the three black men. This met with a long growl of disapproval and Mr. Burnett, evidently seeing that his remarks were of no avail, pleaded with the men that if they were determined to lynch the negroes to at least await until night had fallen.

Taylor Hall, a brother of the wounded deputy sheriff, followed Mr. Burnett. He said in effect that a postponement of the lynching until night would be satisfactory to him. The mob, however, was very restless and it was soon seen that it would be impossible to stem the tide of feeling.

As a last resort S. J. Caldwell, a townsman, and Sheriff Haynes went before Justice Lee Davis and explained the situation, telling of the menacing attitude of the crowd, which thronged the streets leading to the jail. Justice Davis agreed to open his court at once, and at 8 o'clock summoned a jury of 12 men and allowed the negroes, after all evidence that could be adduced was heard, to be duly sentenced to death.

Meanwhile Governor Patterson was advised by telephone of the situation and ordered a company of militia in this city to proceed with all haste to secure the negroes and conduct them to a place of safety. The troops were started at once, but failed to arrive in time to prevent the hanging.

At the trial only the evidence of those who had seen the killing was heard, and in an incredibly short time the case was given to the jury who, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty and fixing the penalty at death.

The sentence had barely been passed on the three negroes when the mob, with a whoop and a yell, swarmed into the court room, and seizing the negroes, rushed them to a large tree near the edge of town and hanged them, firing volley after volley into the air as the bodies were drawn up from the earth.

MEMORIAL TO CARMACK.

Some Admirers Pay Tribute to the Dead Statesman.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 24.—John Sharp Williams, United States senator; former Senator Thomas B. Terley and other friends and admirers paid tribute to the memory of the late Senator Carmack at a monster memorial service held at the Jefferson theatre Sunday afternoon. At the conclusion of the exercises resolutions were adopted endorsing the cause for which the "departed shed his martyr's blood," condemning lawlessness in the State, and calling upon the authorities "to bring to justice all the conspirators who aided and abetted in the foul assassination."

TARIFF REFORMERS

C. F. ADAMS EXPLAINS THEIR ABSENCE FROM HEARINGS.

He Says the Beneficiaries of the Tariff Laws as They Exist are Either Thieves or Hogs.

Boston, Nov. 25.—The letter of Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, on the tariff, to Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, is in full as follows: The Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Mr. McCall: I see in the Boston Herald of this morning that the President-elect is anxious that those who desire a revision of the tariff in the direction of reduced schedules should make themselves heard in Washington. It is claimed those asking that the tariff schedules should remain as they are, or should be changed only in the way of increase, are much in evidence at the hearing now in progress, and that the tariff reformer, so-called, does not appear or is silent.

You, my dear Mr. McCall, know perfectly well the reason of this. Those first referred to are directly and peculiarly interested; and as such naturally divided into two classes. Speaking after the fashion of men, they are either thieves or hogs. I myself belong to the former class. I am a tariff thief, and I have a license to steal. It bears the broad seal of the United States, and is what is known as the "Dingley tariff." I stole under it yesterday; I am stealing under it today. I propose to steal under it tomorrow. The Government has forced me into this position, and I both do and shall take full advantage of it. I am, therefore, a tariff thief, with a license to steal! And—what are you going to do about it?

The other class comes under the hog category; that is, they rush squealing and struggling to the Washington protection trough, and with all four feet in it, they proceed to gobble the swill. Well acquainted with those of this class, you know their attitude and their utterance. It is useless for me to dilate upon either. To this class I do not belong. I am simply a tariff thief, but, as I have said, with a license to steal. But, on the other hand, I am also a tariff reformer. I would like to see every protective schedule swept out of existence, my own included. Meanwhile, what inducement have I to go to Washington on a public mission of this sort? A mere citizen, I represent no one; if I went I would receive from the committee secretly a respectful hearing, if any hearing at all; and I would have to go at considerable expense, both of my money and my time, the last of which I can least afford.

My position in these respects is exactly the position of myriads of others. And they say we do not exist!

Meanwhile, I do know this: On every occasion when of late I have had occasion to address an audience any reference to "protection run mad," or to the tariff as "the mother of trusts" has invariably elicited a more spontaneous response than any other utterance I could make. This feeling is abroad, becoming stronger, and will certainly soon or late, be in evidence at the polls. Meanwhile, the tens of thousands of persons who feel in that way, like myself, cannot afford either the time or, more frequently, the money to go to Washington to ask to be heard before a committee which they know in advance is both prejudiced and packed against them. I have in this letter set forth the situation so far as a revision of the tariff is concerned, as it exists within your personal knowledge. You are welcome to make such use of it before the committee, or elsewhere, as you see fit.

Meanwhile have it distinctly understood that my position is exactly the position of tens of thousands of others scattered throughout the country. To ask us to put aside our business affairs, and at our own expense go to Washington on a desperate mission is asking a little too much whether the demand comes from the committee or from a President-elect. I remain, etc.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Mr. Adams has for years been interested in various railway and industrial concerns in New England.

YOUNG MURDERER.

Boy Aged Fourteen Shoots Lad of Ten.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26.—Clarence Little, ten years of age, was shot and instantly killed by Tom Wickes, aged 14, Monday afternoon. Young Little chafed the Wickes boy on returning from a hunt without any game, and said: "I would not be afraid to give you a shot at me." "By G—, I'll take it," said Wickes, and fired a charge of buckshot into the boy's breast. The coroner's jury held Wickes for first degree murder.

Ends His Life.

Florence, Nov. 26.—John Haines, 30 years old, ended his life with a shotgun Monday. Mr. Haines lived about six miles from Florence. He had just returned from a trip to Florida, where he had expected to locate. He leaves a widow and several children.

A FIEND HANGED

HE ENTERED THE ROOM OF TWO YOUNG LADIES.

He Confessed That His Intention Was to Assault Them and Implicate Another Negro.

Ham Gilmore, colored, aged 25 years, was taken from the jail at Luray, in Hampton county, at one o'clock Monday morning by an angry mob of three hundred citizens and lynched. His body was found swinging to the limb of an oak tree in front of a negro church on a prominent street of the town. The story leading up to the lynching is about as follows:

A. C. Fitts, a prominent farmer living two miles out from Luray, was awakened Sunday morning at 3 o'clock by the screams of his two daughters in an adjoining room. On entering the room Mr. Fitts saw some party jump out of the window. The party escaped. His daughters informed him that the negro had attempted to assault them. The alarm was given and friends assembled. Tracks were discovered, which, when followed, led to Ham Gilmore's house. He was taken in charge by a magistrate who persuaded the crowd to let the law take its course. The negro was placed in jail at Luray at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, and everything seemed quiet enough. The negro denied the charge.

Men began to arrive in great numbers and continued arriving. They were not satisfied with things as they were. At one o'clock Monday morning they battered down the door and took Gilmore out. A rope was placed about his neck and he confessed that he was in the room of Misses Fitts with the intent to rape. Gilmore was quietly led off and strung up to an oak tree in front of a negro church and strangled to death.

A magistrate held the inquest. Before his death Gilmore implicated another negro, who, if caught will likely be lynched also. About 1,000 people viewed the body Monday.

MANY LIVES LOST.

By the Explosion of the Boilers of a Steamer.

London, Nov. 25.—Reports from Malta in the Mediterranean state that many of the 200 passengers of the Liverpool liner Sardinia, of the Pagnani-Elleman line lost their lives when the steamer caught fire a mile from shore and finally had to be beached.

People on shore in the city saw the steamer suddenly burst aflame. The blaze probably occurred from an explosion of the vessel's boilers so rapidly did it spread. The passengers a few moments afterwards could be seen leaping overboard. The captain immediately turned his vessel toward the shore and with little headway he had, managed to beach her. Passengers continued to leap overboard as the vessel proceeded in shore. How many of them drowned is not known.

WOMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

Her Husband Died Suddenly From Poison.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Alice Calhoun, white, well known resident of Mobile, is on trial in the city court charged with murder. Her husband, Joseph H. Calhoun, a laundryman, died suddenly from poison contained in his lunch which his wife had prepared.

Mrs. Calhoun was arrested after a coroner's inquest, and examination of the dead man's stomach by the State chemist. The jury was secured in one and a half hours.

This is the first white woman to answer to murder charge in Mobile county in many years, and is attracting much attention.

WRECK TO BE RAISED.

Federal Warship Sunk During the War to Be Removed.

Charleston, Nov. 24.—The wreck of the famous Federal warship Housatonic is to be removed from its position near the mouth of Charleston harbor. Bids have been submitted to the United States engineer's department for the removal. The Federal ship was sunk by the torpedo boat David which slipped through the inlet between Sullivan's Island and Isle of Palms in the early morning and sunk the big ship. The little boat was sunk in the explosion and her gallant crew were all lost in the mere shell of a craft in which they were enclosed.

THOUSANDS CONTRIBUTED.

Treasurer Ridder of Democratic Committee Files Report.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Herman Ridder, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, filed with the secretary of State Monday this report of contributions to the Democratic national campaign which total \$620,644.77. Disbursements are given at \$619,110.06. Leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$1,524.71. There are over seventy-seven thousand contributors to the fund.

VOTE IN DETAIL

Bryan's Plurality in South Carolina Over 58,000.

RETURNS CANVASSED

Bryan and Kern Received 62,289 Votes; Taft and Sherman, 3,847; Hisgen and Graves, 45; Debs and Snooks, 101—Spartanburg County Gave the Largest Democratic Vote.

Columbia, Nov. 26.—According to the official returns as tabulated and declared Monday by the State board of canvassers, the total vote for the Democratic electoral ticket at the election of November 3, 1908, was 62,289; for the Republican ticket, 3,847; for the Independence League ticket, 45, and for the Socialist ticket, 101. This is a total vote of about 67,000, slightly more than half the total number of votes cast in the Democratic primary election in August.

The largest Republican vote was cast in Orangeburg county, 405, with Charleston second, 347; Beaufort, third, 272; Richland, fourth, 236; Berkeley, fifth, 225. This shows that the strength of the Republican party in this State is now as always since the war in the counties where there is the largest negro population, the main constituency of the party in this State being colored.

The largest Democratic vote was cast by Spartanburg, 4,162; with Greenville second, 2,774; Orangeburg third, 2,687; Lexington, fourth, 2,508, and Anderson, Laurens and Marion each casting over two thousand votes for the Democratic ticket. Here again the same thing is illustrated—the strength of the Democratic party lies principally in the white counties of the Piedmont, the same thing being proved by the primary returns of the primary election.

In the Congressional election, the largest vote was cast in the 4th district, and the second largest in the 3rd district, these two districts embracing the heavy white counties and the Democratic Congressional nominees having no opposition.

Electoral Vote by Counties.

| | Democratic | Republican |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Abbeville | 1,481 | 9 |
| Alcon | 1,900 | 48 |
| Anderson | 2,000 | 41 |
| Bamberg | 848 | 33 |
| Barnwell | 1,407 | 88 |
| Beaufort | 272 | 22 |
| Berkeley | 609 | 235 |
| Calhoun | 669 | 54 |
| Charleston | 1,814 | 347 |
| Cherokee | 1,506 | 66 |
| Chester | 1,368 | 37 |
| Chesterfield | 1,458 | 47 |
| Clarendon | 1,091 | 62 |
| Colleton | 1,399 | 91 |
| Darlington | 1,279 | 21 |
| Dorchester | 883 | 103 |
| Edgefield | 1,097 | 8 |
| Fairfield | 830 | 12 |
| Florence | 1,460 | 28 |
| Georgetown | 544 | 108 |
| Greenville | 2,774 | 176 |
| Greenwood | 1,765 | 18 |
| Hampton | 1,138 | ... |
| Horry | 1,247 | 56 |
| Kershaw | 922 | 45 |
| Lancaster | 1,729 | 58 |
| Laurens | 2,160 | 61 |
| Lee | 963 | 58 |
| Lexington | 2,508 | 80 |
| Marion | 2,007 | 91 |
| Marlboro | 910 | 16 |
| Newberry | 1,681 | 44 |
| Oconee | 1,126 | 172 |
| Orangeburg | 2,687 | 405 |
| Pickens | 1,241 | 56 |
| Richland | 1,750 | 236 |
| Saluda | 1,385 | 8 |
| Spartanburg | 4,162 | 225 |
| Sumter | 1,228 | 175 |
| Union | 1,389 | 49 |
| Williamsburg | 1,550 | 180 |
| York | 1,606 | 29 |
| Total | 62,289 | 3,847 |

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Hisgen and Graves, Hearst's candidates, received seven votes in Charleston and seven votes in Greenville; Dorchester gave them five votes. In no other county did they receive over three votes. Their total vote was forty-five in the State. Debs and Snooks, Socialist, got nearly all their ninety-seven votes in Charleston, Greenville, Richland and Greenwood, which counties seem to be Socialist headquarters in this State.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

An Actor Killed While Acting as William Tell.

London, Nov. 26.—Herbert Lee, a music hall performer, died in this city Tuesday from the effects of a wound in the head received during a performance of a "William Tell" act at a local hall last night. Lee had a ball on his head at which Madame Clementine shot at a distance of 50 feet. Madame Clementine surrendered to the police. Mr. Lee had been given this act for a period of 18 years without having met with any accident.

Fiend Killed.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26.—Will Anderson, suspected of being Will Mack, the negro who criminally assaulted Miss Meyers, a 16-year-old white girl, at Pelahatchie last Friday, was shot to death Monday night by a sheriff's posse near Brandon. The negro refused to halt when the command was given to surrender.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Saluda | 1,391 | 5 |
| Total | 8,448 | 58 |
| 3d district | | Alken |
| Abbeville | 1,486 | |
| Anderson | 2,970 | |
| Greenwood | 1,775 | |
| Newberry | 1,662 | |
| Oconee | 1,033 | |
| Pickens | 1,298 | |

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Total | 10,274 | |
| 4th district | | Johnson |
| Greenville | 2,991 | |
| Laurens | 2,078 | |
| Spartanburg | 4,324 | |
| Union | 1,413 | |

| | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Total | 10,896 | |
| 5th district | | Rimley |
| Cherokee | 1,519 | |
| Custer | 1,372 | |
| Chesterfield | 1,668 | |
| Fairfield | 881 | |
| Kershaw | 583 | |
| Lancaster | 1,743 | |
| York | 1,611 | |

TWO LAWYERS SCRAP.

C. C. Featherstone and C. P. Sims Fight in Open Court.

Columbia, Nov. 25.—The time of the State board of canvassers was taken up Monday with the hearing of contests in the Laurens dispensary election case, and the election in the 1st, 2nd and 7th Congressional districts.

The Laurens contest was the principal thing before the board in importance and the argument of counsel became at one point acrimonious and led to a personal encounter between the opposing counsel, C. C. Featherstone, of Laurens, and C. P. Sims, of Spartanburg. During the argument of Mr. Sims, representing the contestant, he referred several times to the "crazy prohibitionists," who, he said, could not see the facts except in their own way, intimating it seemed that they were so blinded by prejudice as not to be able to tell the truth. He was referring particularly to the meeting of citizens held at the call of the supervisor to ascertain whether or not fourth the number of voters had signed the petition for an election.

Mr. Featherstone, representing the prohibitionists, requested Mr. Sims to stick to the record and discontinue his references to the "crazy prohibitionists." Mr. Sims replied that he would settle with Mr. Featherstone outside afterwards, whereupon Mr. Featherstone said he would settle right then, and the two attorneys were instantly in combat. Both are heavy of build and muscular. Mr. Featherstone, in his youth, having been a base ball player of note; and the fight, though short, was vigorous. When the two were separated, Mr. Sims was bleeding about the face and Mr. Featherstone had a slight bruise on his neck. Both apologized to the board.

MOBS COME HIGH.

Spartanburg Trouble Cost Over One Thousand Dollars.

Columbia, Nov. 26.—The State says the pay warrants for the members of the militia who were on duty at the time of the near-riot in Spartanburg when an attempt was made to lynch John Irby, have been sent out by Adjutant General Boyd. The total expenses of the department amounted to \$1,375, which included the pay for the companies at Spartanburg, Clifton and Laurens. The authorities consider the money well spent, however, as the majority of the members responded promptly and had it not been for the guards there would have undoubtedly been further bloodshed.

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THE BOODLE FUND

RAISED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Total Amount of Money Admitted to Have Been Used Over One Million and a Half Dollars.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 26.—George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National campaign Committee Monday filed the list of contributions for the recent national campaign. It shows 12,330 contributors, many of them covering a number of lesser contributions. The total amount contributed was \$1,579,578.27.

The names of individual contributors are given without specifying address or locality, this being the method of entering them when received, but addresses have been inserted as far as available.

The following are the names of the larger contributors:

\$110,000, C. P. Taft, Cincinnati.
\$34,777, Union League, New York
\$22,500, Union League, Philadelphia.
\$25,000, Larz Anderson, Boston.
\$20,000, Andrew Carnegie, New York.
\$20,000, J. P. Morgan, New York.
\$15,000, Alex. Smith Cochran, New York.
\$15,000, J. N. Bagley, Chairman, Michigan.
\$15,000, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, New York.
\$10,000, M. C. D. Borden, New York.
\$10,000, Frank A. Munsey, New York.
\$10,000, Fred P. Smith, Michigan.
\$10,000, Edith Agnes Corbin, Washington.
\$10,000, W. J. Bohan, treasurer, Washington.
\$9,000, S. Vail and associates, Washington.
\$9,000, H. N. Coe, Chairman.
\$7,500, Mark T. Cox, New York.
\$7,000, R. C. Keros, St. Louis.
\$6,000, Wm. Barbour, Paterson.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Women Fight Over a Trivial Family Affair.

Gainesville, Mo., Nov. 24.—A duel to the death with knives was fought Saturday by Mrs. James Crabtree and Mrs. Frank Graham, sisters-in-law, in a lonely spot in the Ozark woods, southwest of Gainesville.

Mrs. Graham's throat was cut, dying instantly, and Mrs. Crabtree is in custody. The place and hour were fixed, and the sisters-in-law met alone according to appointment, on a lonely mountain-side and fought out their duel.

They had quarreled some days ago, following a trivial dispute over family affairs, and one challenged the other to meet her at the spot where the killing occurred. The two women were well known in the community and the duel will probably result in further trouble.

MACHINE EXPLODES.

One Man Killed and Four Women Badly Hurt.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—One man may die and four women have suffered serious injuries as a result of an explosion of a moving picture machine, causing a fire and panic in a five cent theatre Monday night.

Nick Maros, operator of the machine, may die. Grace Noonan, Agnes O'Connell, Mrs. Jerry Dalley and Pauline Hampton were badly injured.

The theatre was crowded with a large Sunday night audience when the film suddenly took fire and the picture machine exploded. The entire front of the theatre was in flames. The property damage was slight.

WOMAN SHOTS HER LOVER.

Accidentally Kills Young Farmer She Was to Wed.

Louisville, Nov. 26.—Girth Spencer, aged twenty-four, a farmer living at Owen, Ind., was accidentally shot and killed by Miss Ida Reinhardt, to whom he was engaged to be married on Christmas day at the girl's home here Monday.

The tragedy occurred after Spencer finished eating breakfast at the Reinhardt home. Miss Reinhardt, her mother, and Spencer were talking about revolvers. Miss Reinhardt showed her revolver and an error regarding the weapon being loaded resulted fatally.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Because They Were Both Out of Work and Hungry.

New York, Nov. 24.—Charles Walter, 75 years old, and his daughter, Emma, 40 years old, committed suicide Sunday in their apartment, 1621 Simpson street, the Bronx. Walter had been a tailor, but had been without work for some time, and had depended for support on his daughter, who was formerly a saleswoman in a downtown dry goods store but who also had been out of work for the past two months. They may be said to be victims of the kind of prosperity that the Republicans have given the country.

PEOPLE KILLED

By Tornadoes in Northwestern Part of Arkansas.

TOWNS DEMOLISHED

Stricken Area Isolated and Details of the Disaster Hard to Get.

But Meagre Reports Early Monday Indicate Great Destruction of Lives and Property.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 26.—According to meagre reports received Monday night from a score of towns in northwestern Arkansas, 25 persons were killed, 50 injured in a tornado which swept through a strip of country two miles wide and 70 miles long. The force of the storm was greatest near Ozark, Ark., the small town of Gravens, four miles west, being wiped out.

Four persons were killed there and three fatally injured. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. John Rosin and two children. The injured are Dr. and Mrs. Hill, who were caught in the collapse of their house and crushed. A grocery in which several persons had taken refuge was blown to pieces and all the occupants were injured. Dr. O. Croker, of Lenall, Ark., was slightly hurt. Three men, two women and three children are reported missing from Gravens.

At Knoxville, Ark., the storm crossed over the Arkansas river at the mouth of Pine Creek, demolishing everything in its path. Twenty persons were injured and several are reported missing.

Calls for doctors have been sent from Barr. Physicians went to the stricken town on a handcar. Barr is almost destroyed. The country between Knoxville and Barr is in waste and farm houses are shattered. The path of destruction in some places is four miles wide.